

EXCHANGE OF REAL ESTATE REVOKED

Chancellor States in Issuing Decree That Transaction Smacked of Fraud.

Chancellor W. B. Garvin handed down his opinion Wednesday morning in the case of Lida A. Bassant against Lloyd D. Jones, in which he plainly stated that the transaction in question smacked loudly of fraud. The suit was regarding two pieces of property which had been exchanged between complainant and defendant; the chancellor ordered the exchange revoked. The plaintiff was represented by Judge Floyd Estill and the defendant by George D. Lancaster. Some time ago the bill was filed to rescind this exchange of real estate by complainant and the defendant, the bill charging that undue advantage had been taken of the plaintiff on account of her feeble condition both in body and mind. The bill charges that the defendant had succeeded in getting the complainant who was over seventy years of age to exchange a piece of property worth \$4,000 for a piece of property valued at only \$2,500.

The court held that on account of the difference in the property and the feeble state of mind of the complainant that undue advantage had been taken. The court upheld the contention that the deal was obtained through fraudulent means and the complaint was the victim of her own weakness. The real estate man who made the deal. It was charged the daughter-in-law persuaded the complainant to make the exchange for which she was compensated.

EAST TENNESSEE BOY IN CASUALTY LIST

H. R. Bohanan, of Knoxville Suburb, Killed in Action in France.

(Special to The News.) Knoxville, June 19.—H. R. Bohanan, of White Springs, a Knoxville suburb, who is reported in today's casualty list as killed in action, was only 18 years old. He joined the marines last year. His father is proud of him.

Brother Denies Charge.

(Associated Press.) New York, June 19.—Denial that Stern and Stern, silk merchant, had had "any commercial dealings with the enemy," was made by Emil Stern today when told that his brother, Jacob Julius Stern, partner in the firm, had been arrested in Paris on that charge. Jacob Julius Stern is a member of our firm," he said. "We are in the dark concerning his arrest in Paris. We have had no word from Paris. Our firm has had no dealings with Germany or Austria, not even before the war. There is absolutely no truth in any statement that our firm has had any commercial dealings with the enemy." Emil Stern declared that both he and his brother are American citizens.

REVISION OF RATES TO CORRECT INJUSTICE

(International News Service.) Washington, June 19.—The railway administration today made public the revision of rates whereby injustices to shippers in the country's foreign trade, inadvertently made in the general upward revision provided in Director General McCado's general order number 25, are eliminated. When domestic rates were applied to export business under this order the advantage enjoyed by exporters to help them build up world commerce was wiped out. Under today's revision this advantage is in part restored.

COURT CRIMINAL APPEALS AFFIRMS 99-YEAR TERM

(Associated Press.) Austin, Tex., June 19.—The court of criminal appeals today affirmed the verdict of the trial court in the case of T. R. Watson, a banker of Teague.

Bench Hands Wanted!

WANTED—Two bench hands. Apply at Willingham Lumber Co.

WHERE GREAT BATTLE IS RAGING



The arrows indicate where three great Austrian armies were hurled at the Italians in a drive upon the Venetian plains. The Italians have held their lines with great tenacity and in some places driven the Austrians back in fierce counter-attacks.

WAR REVIEW TERSELY GIVEN BY THE TWO LEADING NEWS SERVICES

(International News Service.) Two great battles in the two western theaters of war have been raging the past twenty-four hours.

While the Austrians were driving against the Italians along the Piave river on the southwestern front, the Germans suddenly launched a powerful assault in a desperate effort to storm the shell-wrecked city of Rheims, in France.

The attack, which was preceded by a violent cannonade of three hours' duration, was carried out by three divisions, or 35,000 men, along a front of more than twenty miles which formed a semicircle around Rheims. The fighting extended from Virgny, which is about four miles southwest of Rheims to the Fort La Pompelle, which is the same distance southeast of the city.

Despite the fury of the assaults (and the German soldiers were under orders to storm the city or die trying) the Germans were unable to gain any ground whatsoever.

Rheims is in the western part of that region of France known as the Champagne district. The city has been under shell fire ever since the early days of the war and is but a shell. The importance of Rheims from a strategic standpoint is slight, but the Germans evidently hoped to straighten out and shorten their lines by its capture. They apparently expected its fall to have a morale effect, but all their hopes and expectations were smashed by the gallant resistance of the French.

Rheims lies on the Vesle river and is about sixty miles northeast of Paris. Many highways and railways converge there but they are of little importance as they have long been under the fire of German guns.

NEW PRICE FIXED ON NEWS PRINT PAPER

(International News Service.) Washington, June 19.—The news print paper case, which had been under consideration since November, was today concluded, when the federal trade commission announced the following prices that will prevail to the end of the year:

Roll news in carload lots, \$3.10 per hundred pounds; roll news in less than carload lots, \$3.22 1-2 per hundred; sheet news in carload lots, \$3.50 per hundred; sheet news in less than carload lots \$3.62 1-2 per hundred. All prices are to be f. o. b. mill.

Texas, convicted of the murder of John H. Patterson, former state banking commissioner, and sentenced to 99 years imprisonment. Patterson was shot and killed at Teague in 1916, after he had posted a notice on the door of a bank, of which Watson was president, ordering it closed because of its alleged insolvent condition. Watson claimed to have shot Patterson in self defense.

DANGERS OF COSTIVENESS
Auto-intoxication, headache, lassitude, irritability, "blues," sallowiness, blotches, are among the results of constipation. If long neglected it may cause piles, ulceration of bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Don't delay treatment. Best remedy is Foley Cathartic Tablets, as many thousands know from experience. They not only do their work surely, easily, gently, but without injury to stomach or intestinal lining. Contains no habit-forming element. Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Adv.)

(Associated Press.)

Standing firmly before the war stricken city of Rheims, the French have checked a new German drive launched last night. Five days after the offensive on the Montdidier-Noyon line came to a halt. In the fighting the active battle front has been extended to a point five miles southeast of the cathedral city.

At 5 o'clock Tuesday evening the German artillery began a heavy bombardment between Virgny, west of Rheims, to the village of La Pompelle on the north bank of the Vesle river that of that city. Three hours later the Teutonic infantry stormed out of their trenches to begin the assault. According to the official statement issued at Paris the Germans were nowhere in their attempts to enter the French lines, being repulsed with heavy losses.

Fourteen Miles Front.

The front over which the new attack was launched is approximately 14 miles in length. It has been expected that the Germans would sooner or later attempt to straighten out their lines in this region because the close of the Alsine offensive left the allies in a favorable position along the front from the Marne east of Chateau-Thierry to the region north of Chalons. Having interior lines they are able to quickly concentrate their forces on either side of the angle having its apex at Rheims.

The ground over which the Germans are attacking west of Rheims is rather high and irregular. To the north of the city it is more level and to the south the French, being between the enemy and the Vesle river, would be operating at a disadvantage were it not for the wooded hills which they hold on each side of the village of La Pompelle.

The connection between this assault and the one delivered between Montdidier and Noyon last week is rather difficult to trace, except that a straightening of the line would be of advantage to the foe.

Raiding operations are reported from the British fronts in the Somme and Lys sectors.

(Associated Press.)

Fierce attacks are being made by the Austrians to overcome the Italian resistance along the Piave, but the defensive line still holds. Apparently the enemy sees his only hope of success in enlarging his gains across the Piave, having been given a disastrous check in the mountains from west of Asiago to the Piave.

In the mountains the Austrians have been generally on the defensive since they were checked and then thrown back over the terrain gained Saturday in the first day of the offensive. The French and British around Asiago are under a heavy enemy bombardment and the French Tuesday repulsed a strong local Austrian effort. Along the Val Sugana and against the bastion of Monte Grappa the enemy holds further attacks in abeyance.

Along the nearly thirty-mile Piave line the situation has not improved greatly from an allied viewpoint, although the Austrians have been defeated at most points in efforts to enlarge their gains. Where and in what force the enemy has pressed the river and how far he has progressed into the Venetian plain are not outlined clearly, but apparently the Italians have given most ground on the north around Montebelluna and on the south of Capo Sile.

From their foothold on Montebelluna, an important plateau three by eight miles in extent which dominates the country between Bassano and Treviso, the Austrians are making violent attempts to drive the Italians off the heights entirely, while the Italians are fighting just as determinedly to keep the enemy close to the river bank. The fighting the past two days has been favorable to the Italians.

In the center from Masceda to Fossalta, the Austrians are being held well in check and have been unable to make any progress across the Piave despite repeated attempts.

Seemingly the Austrians have pushed back the Italians several miles between Fossalta and Capo Sile and along the Fossalta canal, which runs southwest toward Venice. Capo Sile is in the lowlands along the Adriatic, but if the enemy reaches the Fossalta canal to the north he would be on drier ground and better able to push toward Mestre and outflank the line northward along the Piave.

What gains the enemy has made, however, have been hardly commensurate with the preparations made. The shells expended and the lives lost. Emperor Charles, unless his troops can make swifter progress, will have to call off his "hungry offensive" and face the populace at home. Reports have reached Switzerland that socialist manifestations occurred in Vienna Monday.

The Germans apparently are awaiting results on the Italian front before resuming the offensive in France and Flanders. If the Germans expected that the Austrians would advance and compel the allies to send reserves to Italy and thus weaken the western front, it is probable they will have to change any plans based on such anticipations.

Local attacks and intense artillery fire here and there marked the lull on the western line. The French and British have improved their positions at isolated points between Rheims and Ypres while repulsing enemy attempts. The German artillery fire has increased in intensity from northwest of Montdidier to the Aisne.

German patrols have been active against the American positions along the Marne, but their efforts to penetrate the American lines were repulsed. One enemy patrol was almost wiped out by the American machine gun fire.

ATTACKS MUSCLE SHOALS NITRATE PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Corporation of \$1,000 Capital to Get Fees of One Million Dollars.

(International News Service.) Washington, June 19.—The form of contract entered into by the war department with the American Air Nitrate corporation for the construction of the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals was bitterly attacked by Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, in the house today.

"I understand the department is about to enter similar contracts with the same concern for the construction of the two nitrate plants in Ohio," Longworth said. "I want to go on record now as protesting against it."

The American Air Nitrate corporation is to receive 3.12 per cent of the entire amount expended by the government at Muscle Shoals merely for supervising the work of construction, Longworth explained.

"It is a corporation with only \$1,000 capital. On the government expenditure of \$45,000,000 it will receive approximately \$1,000,000 merely for its work of supervision. And that is not all. The contract further sets out that the corporation shall receive \$1,500,000 each year that the war lasts for supervising production while the war lasts."

Longworth protested that it was the intention of congress in passing appropriations for nitrate plants that they should be government-owned and operated and that no private individuals should profit from them.

He again brought the whole Muscle Shoals project under fire, asserting that while extremely high power is needed for the nitrate process to be used there, no waterpower would be available for four or five years. A succession of elaborate dams must be built before the government will receive a single bit of waterpower, he said.

"In the meantime part of the power will be generated by steam," he added, "and the remainder will be transmitted from a point ninety miles distant, with the government paying the freight at a very high rate."

RAILROAD CHIEFS MAY INTERCEDE FOR MEN

And Prevent Drafting of Those in Class One—Essential Industry the Plea.

Washington, June 19.—Railroad administration reports show that a large proportion of railway employees within the draft ages without dependents have been placed in class 1, despite the suggestions of railway executives that their men should be given deferred classification on the ground that they are engaged in an essential industry.

No formal attempt will be made by the railroad administration to change the ranking of these employees, but railroad executives are expected in many cases to act on their own initiative to ask that men not be drafted immediately.

HUNS HAVE ATTEMPTED 14 AIR RAIDS SINCE JANUARY

(Associated Press.) Paris, June 19.—The Germans have attempted fourteen air raids upon Paris since Jan. 31, but only twenty-two of the more than 300 machines which took part in them have succeeded in flying over the city, according to a record of the enemy efforts published in the Excelsior today.

The newspaper comments upon the effectiveness of the aerial defenses of Paris thus indicated. Nine of the twenty-two machines which penetrated the barrier, it adds, were brought down by the French defenders of the capital.

Brig.-Gen. Lejeune in Command of Marines



Brig.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., is now in command, under Gen. Pershing, of the United States marines in France. He succeeds Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Boyen, who is back in the United States and is to command one of the marines in training at Camp Quantico.

FIVE BRITISH PLANES OUT-FOUGHT NINETEEN GERMAN SEAPLANES

Ensign Keyes, United States Naval Aviator, Describes Successful Encounter Off the Dutch Coast.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 19.—In the fight off the Dutch coast on June 4, five British seaplanes of the largest type outfought nineteen German seaplanes. One of the enemy machines was sent down in flames and another driven down out of control, according to a description of the fight written for the Associated Press by Ensign K. B. Keyes, a United States naval aviator. Previous to the encounter one of the British machines had descended to make repairs and the Germans set upon the four other machines protecting the injured one. Ensign Joseph Eaton, another American aviator, was on the injured machine, and he was subsequently interned in Holland.

"Ensign Eaton and I were two Americans among the crews of five flying boats on a North sea patrol," says Ensign Keyes. "West of Terschelling, Eaton's machine had to alight on the surface, owing to engine trouble. We stood by, circling in the air and waiting for him to repair the damage."

"Soon five German airplanes hove in sight. We took battle formation and went for them. I was in the front cockpit with one gun and 400 rounds of ammunition. In the stern were three more guns and their operators. The Germans led at our approach, but I had the satisfaction of getting several rounds into them, although it is impossible to say whether there were any effective hits."

Enemy Scouts Painted Black.
"After a time, the enemy came back, but instead of five machines there were only four, one small scout having been sent 'hardwards,' presumably to 'bring help.'"

"Soon afterward we discovered ten hostile machines coming up from an opposite direction. They were not high in the air, but close to the water, and were joined almost immediately by five more, making nineteen in all. The enemy scouts were painted black, while the two-seated were sea green and very hard to distinguish from the water."

(Associated Press.) London, June 19.—Austria's grain supplies have been completely run out and such food of this nature as she is getting is coming from what Germany has allotted to her from the Ukrainian supplies, according to indications in a dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph company. This message quotes an interview with Herr Paul, the Austrian food minister, obtained by the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, in which the minister confirmed the news of the recent reduction in the Austrian bread ration.

This, he said, was due to insufficient supplies from Rumania and Hungary. The entire 1917 harvest from these sources had been distributed and consumed, the minister stated, and the Rumanian harvest had also been used up, bringing the entire process of replenishment to a full stop, the government therefore being obliged to reduce the ration.

The supplies exported from the Ukraine were very unsatisfactory in quantity, while the agreement that had been made with Germany several months ago had been altered with Germany taking over the entire distribution of Ukrainian supplies. Of these Austria was guaranteed certain quantities.

Herr Paul arrived in Berlin on Tuesday, the message adds, to confer with the military authorities.

WHOOPIING COUGH AT CRITTENTON HOME

Health Department Sends a Nurse to Help in Epidemic Among Babies.

A meeting of the executive board of the Florence Crittenton home was held Tuesday at the First Baptist church. Only routine matters were attended to, and no new matters of interest brought before the board. The home is having troubles of its own, inasmuch as they have an epidemic of whooping cough now among the babies. Out of twenty-eight babies, 26 have the whooping cough, and some of them have been severe cases. The Federal Health Service has detailed a nurse, Mrs. Charles Hogue, to assist in caring for the infants.

Two babies being brought there with the whooping cough are said to be responsible for the epidemic. Mrs. Joe Brown says that this instance demonstrates the need of a baby hospital, whereby babies coming in to the institution sick, could be separated from the others.

"We four swung into battle formation again and charged into the middle of the enemy fleet. When we were nearly within range, four planes on the port side and five on the starboard rose to our level, pairing two of the enemy machines passed directly beneath us, shooting upward."

"The firing was incessant from the beginning and the air was blue with tracer bullet smoke, and the Germans used explosive bullets."

"I devoted my time to the port side, where four planes offered fine targets. Once I looked around and I noticed my commander was in a stooping position. I thought nothing of it until a few minutes later, when I looked again and saw he was still in the same position. The truth dawned upon me that he had been hit, and, looking closer, I discovered his head was in a pool of blood, but for the moment I could not leave my post."

"We kept up a fine running fight, although our machine was cut off from the rest and surrounded by seven enemy seaplanes. We fought for ten miles until we drove off seven Germans, sending one down out of control and crashing another in flames from a height of 2,000 feet. The five other machines were severely punished by our gunfire."

"During the last few minutes our engine began stopping and the engineer reported that the petrol pipe had broken. Meanwhile I had laid out the commander in the cockpit and taken his hat."

"The whole engagement lasted half an hour, and I think we did very well. Afterward my machine descended into the water, where repairs were made, and then we returned to port. The whole flight lasted seven hours."

Flight Lasted Seven Hours.

Ensign Joseph Eaton, of Connecticut, was interned in Holland on June 5, with other allied aviators who descended on Dutch territorial waters in the fight off Terschelling. Although his machine was damaged, Eaton was not hurt.

GOOD NEWS OF A GREAT THING

That Has Become the Talk of Thousands.

There is a death at the end of every life, but as we travel on toward the grave we hope to be blessed with good health, and when we have a friend who has suffered for years with some painful malady, it is good news, indeed, when we are told of that friend's complete recovery, and when we hear of the remedy that has made the cure we are bound to have confidence in it. This is why Globe Tonic is so well spoken of over the country.

One of the many reporting marvelous results is Mr. W. J. Agams, who lives on Route No. 9, Dublin, Ga., who said: "I have had indigestion for a long time. Everything I ate would cause me to bloat and belch and I had a distressful feeling in my stomach all the time. I tried a lot of different treatments, but with little or no benefit. I came in and bought one \$1 bottle of Globe Tonic for 65 cents and it has done me more good than all the medicine I have used. The bloating is gone and with it that distressful feeling. I have a good appetite and what I eat is digested. Bowels regular and I do not have that tired, draggy feeling in the morning. I think it is a grand medicine. Give me three more bottles."

If you want to have Globe Tonic at home we sell the regular \$1 size bottles for 65 cents (three for \$1.75) and refund the price of the first bottle does not benefit. Call on the demonstrator at 1225 Market street and let them tell you of your friends and neighbors who are using and praising the Globe Tonic, and get a free sample.—(Adv.)

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